NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE

March 10, 2021
1:00 pm CT

Coordinator: Today's conference is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may disconnect at this time. Now I'd like to turn the meeting over to Amanda Klimek, US Census Bureau. Thank you, you may begin.

Amanda Klimek: All right, thank you very much. And good afternoon to everybody joining us this afternoon for our webinar on how to use the American Community Survey's geodatabase files. My name is Amanda Klimek, and I work with the Census Bureau's American Community Survey Office's Outreach and Education branch.

And I'm here today with my colleagues Artemis O'Connor from the Geography Division. And we're also happy to be joined by (Diana Lavery), who works on the ArcGIS Living Atlas of the World project at Esri, and she will be demonstrating how to use these powerful files in ArcGIS Pro.

If you'd like to follow along with our webinar today, we posted the slides on the web page for this webinar on the ACS website, and a recording and transcript will be available on the website within the next few weeks.

So, based on the previous feedback about our webinars we've had in the past, we've heard that users consistently want new and different ways to access our data. With that in mind, we want to take this opportunity to show you how you can access these files in ArcGIS Pro.

We'll start by going over some of the basics to get you familiar with ACS. And then I'll hand it over to Artemis in our geography division to get you started with the geodatabase files and how to access them on the geography website.

Artemis will go over what the geodatabase files are and how you can access and download them. And from there, Diana will demonstrate these files for you in ArcGIS Pro, where you will learn how to join a feature class to tables, as well as how to use metadata tables to identify full descriptions of variables.

We'll then look at some resources for finding out more and leave you with some ways you can reach out for help with the surveys, as well as how to get involved in the very active ACS community. Finally, we'll leave some room for questions.

So, first, we're going to cover some basics about the American Community Survey or ACS. And this will show you a bit about the data behind the geodatabase files.

The ACS is the nation's most current, reliable and accessible data source for local statistics on critical planning topics such as age, children, veterans commuting, education, income, and employment. The survey samples approximately three and a half million addresses every year, and data are collected continuously throughout the year to produce annual social, economic, housing, and demographic estimates.

The data collected through the ACS, along with other census programs, such as the population estimates program, are used to help inform over $675 billion dollars of federal government spending each year. And the ACS covers more than 40 topics and supports more than 300 known federal uses and countless nonfederal uses.

Businesses and communities use these estimates each year to make vital decisions, including where to look at hospitals and schools, what transportation needs exist, and what goods and services businesses should provide to customers. And we release three different sets of these estimates each year.

The first is the 1-Year estimates, which are collected over one calendar year, and include geographies with populations 65,000 and above. Then we release 1-Year supplemental estimates, which include modified versions of popular 1-Year tables. And these are released for geographies with populations 20,000 and above. And finally, the 5-Year estimates which are collected over a period of 60 months, or five years, include more granular levels of geography such as census tract and block groups.

You can see these sets of estimates broken down here. And just really quickly, I want to go over the release dates for these estimates in – generally. We'll have these posted to our website soon. But these are generally the months they're released. So, make sure to be checking the census.gov/ACS website for more information because it'll be posted very soon for the 2020 ACS data release.

So, the ACS data collected in 2020 are planned to be released in September as 1-Year estimates and in October as 1-Year supplemental estimates, and the

2016 to 2020 ACS 5-Year estimates are planned to be released in December. Again, exact dates will be posted very soon on census.gov/ACS. So, keep checking and the exact page is listed on this slide. Later in the presentation Artemis will give you more information on the release information for the geodatabase files and which ACS data sets are included.

When you think of the Census Bureau, you might think of the decennial census that happens every ten years, most recently the 2020 Census. To familiarize you with the ACS, let's compare the ACS with the decennial census.

ACS estimates are based on a sample of the population, whereas the Census is based on the official count of the population. Every year, over three and a half million housing unit addresses are contacted by the Census Bureau to participate in the ACS.

The information obtained from the sample is then used to estimate characteristics about the total population in a timely and cost-effective manner. However, these estimates differ from those that would be obtained in a census where every household in the nation is contacted.

This results in an element of uncertainty in the ACS data. As such, ACS estimates including a margin of error, or MOE, and this MOE gives us more information about the population by telling us how much the estimate may vary from the true population value.

So, what does the ACS collect? The ACS collects information that previously appeared on the Census long form. So, this involves detailed social, economic, housing, and demographic characteristics. We'll get into this a little bit later in the presentation.

And the Census, as you might know, collects basic demographic characteristics in the short form, such as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationships, and housing tenure. So, what's produced from this? The ACS produces population and housing characteristics, whereas the Census produces population and housing totals.

Finally, when is the new data available? And what does it reflect? So, the ACS occurs annually, reflecting a time period of over - over which the data are collected, averaging data for 12 months or 60 months, whereas the Census occurs every ten years and reflects a point in time. And you might already know, since we had to do this recently, that Census Day is April 1. So, that is what the 2020 census will reflect.

The ACS data collection operation uses three modes that take place over a three-month period, Internet mail and personal visits. For most housing units, the first phase of data collection includes an invitation for the household to respond by Internet, and this is mailed to the sample address.

Internet data collection started in 2013. If the household does not respond via Internet, a paper questionnaire is sent to the sample address for the household to complete and return by mail. If the Census Bureau is unable to reach an occupant of the address via internet/paper questionnaire, or if the unit has an unmailable address, the address may be selected for computer-assisted personal interviewing known as CAPI, and so, that's when Census Bureau field representative will come, and follow-up at the respondents' door and they will do the interview in person.

At any point in this process, receipt of an internet response or completed paper questionnaire results in the address being removed from the workload, and so,

respondents are always able to call at any time the telephone questionnaire assistance line. And they can have questions answered about the survey or if they would just prefer to complete the entire survey over the phone.

The content collected by the ACS can be grouped into four main types of characteristics. And we can see these displayed here social, economic, housing, and demographic. You can see some of the social characteristics listed on the left, including popular topics such as disability and educational attainment.

The ACS also collects basic demographic characteristics such as age, Hispanic origin, race, relationship, and sex. And as we pointed out earlier, this is the same information collected on the decennial census. Economic characteristics below, such as income, employment status, and the others you see here also available. And finally, on the right, you see housing characteristics which include both the physical and financial characteristics of housing, such as Year Built and Home Value.

Each question on the ACS is required for federal and state programs. We provide a resource on the ECS website called the Why We Ask page, and this gives the public information on the required use cases for these questions, as well as how they appear on the questionnaire.

Now that you understand more about the data we provide let's talk about how we number our tables, and this will really help you when we get to the demonstration of the geodatabase files in ArcGIS. So, while the characters and the ID of the table may look random at first, each ID is purposely numbered to describe the content of the format - in the format within the table.

So, for example, here on the screen, we see these B06004APR. And that shows that the table contains Place of Birth statistics for the white alone population in Puerto Rico. Table IDs consist of up to five elements.

So, element one identifies the table type. In this example, the type of table is a base table, which is a type of detailed table. Element two identifies the subject. In this case, the subject of the table is Place of Birth.

Element three is a sequential number or a set of two or three digits that uniquely identifies the table within a given subject. Element four is the race iteration for the table.

And in this case, each table is repeated for the nine major race and Hispanic or Latino groups A through I. The A stands for white alone. A table will only have this letter if it is a table that is in the race-iterated table series. Element five is for tables where the content of the table for Puerto Rico differs from the US table, and the PR will only be included if the table is from the Puerto Rico Community Survey.

The ACS provides data for more geographies on an annual basis than any other household survey. And the great thing about this slide is that we can see how the different levels of geography interact with one another.

So, lower geographic areas fit neatly within the larger areas directly connected with lines. For example, we can see congressional districts, school districts, and places which you might know as cities, towns, and other municipalities, fit neatly within states and don't cross state boundaries, but they may cross boundaries of counties or metropolitan areas since they're not directly connected.

The ACS's unique ability to report on a wide range of geographies are what gives it such a broad appeal. And we're grateful to have this webinar today to be able to demonstrate the power of data and geography.

Now to give you a quick primer on census tracts and block groups, census tracts are small statistical subdivisions within a county with populations of 1200 to 8000 people. So, think small towns, rural areas, and neighborhoods.

Block groups are, as the name implies, a group of blocks within a census tract with approximately 600 to 3000 people, as we see blown out in the right corner of the screen.

So, at this point, I will hand it off to Artemis who will talk about the geodatabase files and show you how to access and download them from the geography website.

Artemis O'Connor: Hello, I'm Artemis. I'm from the geography division of the Census Bureau. And I'm going to talk about where we can find these geodatabases.

But to begin with, let me talk about these special types of geodatabases. A TIGER/Line selected demographic and economic data. The geodatabase file contains geographic boundary data pre-joined with demographic and economic data variables.

A geodatabase is a geographic file that can only be used in Esri ArcGIS and related software. These files are released in the spring following the ACS 5-Year estimates file release. Next slide, please.

Now I'm going to talk about where we can find these files. If you want to pass it over to me, okay. I'm going to open up and show you on our website

where you can find these files. So, I'm starting at census.gov. and from here, you want to click on browse by topic and then choose geography.

This is our geography program page, where you can find all kinds of information about our different types of geographic data that we offer. But in this case, we want to go right to the geographies tab, which is the icon on the right side. And on the geographies page, we're going to choose the geography mapping files.

And on the geography mapping files, like with all of our files, it’s organized by date. I happen to know that the most recent that we have for these particular types of geodatabases are from 2018. So, I'm going to go to the 2018 menu, and you'll find these at the bottom: TIGER/Line with selected demographic and economic data. I click on that, and that's going to bring me to the page.

So, as you can see, 2018 is our most recent. And I'm sure you're wondering about the 2019. The 2019 files will be available, hopefully by the end of April, maybe early May.

So, here's the page where you would download the file. In this case, I'm going to download Census Tract data. So, I'm going to scroll down and look through all of our geographies that we have here.

The census tract data and block group and other related data, are in drop-down menus here. I'm going to choose Delaware, and I'm going to allow the files to download.

So, what happens is, you choose a state it downloads to your computer, and you'll notice that it's a zipped file. So, you're going to need to unzip this file

in whatever zipping software that you happen to have on your computer. You enjoy it, and you save enough place that you can later find it when you want to use it in the ArcGIS Pro software.

Also, what I want you to be able to see is that in the upper right-hand side of your screen, there will be technical documents for these files. So, note that the technical documents are available on the same page that you download your files.

Okay, I think we're ready for the ArcGIS pro-demonstration. Let me see if I can pass this on. Okay, I will pass this on to Diana, and she will continue our presentation.

Diana Lavery: Thank you Artemis. All right. So, as she just described, she downloaded tracts for Delaware, unzipped it, and saved it into her pro project here. This contains polygons for those tracks of Delaware, a metadata table, and then all kinds of subject tables that start with X.

So, I will add the polygons to the map, the metadata table, and then say I'm interested in Ancestry. I can add that one as well. These come in as standalone tables. Let's take a look at them.

You'll see that these all have 04 in the second and third place of the field names that comes from X04. So, they'll probably either start with B04 or C04.

How can we find out what this means? If I open the metadata table, this contains all the aliases, and you'll see B04 and then all the rest of the field name elements that Amanda went over.

Now I could assign this one by one as the field aliases here. But we've actually created a script tool for you all that we are happy to share today. Let me show you here. So, I will post this in the chat in a little bit when I'm done with my demo, but basically, you download this. It's a script tool that allows you to bulk assign aliases from a lookup table.

If I unzip that file, navigate to the folder and open the script tool. Here's what it looks like. I'll input my attribute table as that ancestry one, input the lookup table - this will be that metadata table - short name field, you guessed it, and then long name field. These are taken from the two fields in that metadata table.

Now, it does take a few minutes to run. So, I'm not going to do it today but fast forward. I've actually already done that on the age and sex table here. And when I open it up, you'll see that these fields all contain those beautiful aliases.

If for whatever reason, I did want to get back to the field names, they're preserved as well. But we'll work with the aliases right now. And now we want to join this attribute table to our polygon.

Let me show you what this attribute table looks like. It's pretty bare-bones because it's just the polygons themselves. It just has some geographic information. And this geo ID underbar data corresponds with what we saw in this table here, with geo ID. So, that's going to be our match key - we're going to match on that attribute.

So, navigating to the polygon layer will put join - add join. And we know it's going to be geo ID underbar data. We want to join to age and sex, and it already picks up on the fact, hey, that matches to geo ID.

Now, you'll see this warning here. It's saying your join field; geo ID underscore data is not indexed. This is okay for the tracts in Delaware; however, if you are working with like block groups, or California, or Texas, or something with a lot more records, you're going to want to put an index on here on that field. And it's just saying, we're going to be querying this field really intensely.

So, you can call this anything you like. I'll call it joining match key. All right, and it'll just really speed up the processing. So, now I'll say add, join again. And I want to join on geo ID data to that age and sex one based on geo ID. And now we don't have a warning here because we did apply that index.

It'll run the join super-fast with that index in place. And now we have all those age and sex fields attached to the polygon from that polygon layer. So, we are now ready to get to work.

Say we wanted to do a really quick lookup. There we go. Sorry. There we go. Look up an address and see what tract it falls into. I have the address of the Capitol building in Delaware that I'll use.

It's 411 Legislative Drive, or excuse me, Legislative Ave. There we go. And we can say add to a feature class. We'll create a new one just of this point so that we can work with it a little bit more.

Let me get rid of the catalog pane and zoom out just a tad. Here we see this point. We can pull up what track it's located in. Turns out it's located in this track here, 041300. But what's even better is that now we get all this attribution that's attached to that tract. So, you can use it for all kinds of analysis purposes and mapping purposes.

Let me zoom out a hair here, and your basic select by attributes, say you wanted to identify certain tracks that meet different criteria like where, you know, there are six-year-old males. And these aliases come through here.

So, that's really nice, and we can say is at least a certain number or whatever the case may be. When we click, apply, only the tracks that meet that requirement will be selected. Similarly, we can select by location if we've got other layers in our mapping environment.

But if we wanted to do more mapping and cartography rather than the analysis itself, one tip I have for you is to turn off the water tracks by applying a definition query. Census makes this really easy. They've numbered the tracks in such a way where all the water tracts actually start with nine.

So, I'll say where tract does not begin with - yeah, does not begin with nine. And now we get the shorelines that cartographers like to see. There is definitely a case to be made for showing the legal international boundaries that you saw previously. But if you're doing mapping, apply that definition query, and use that really nice naming convention that has been established by the Census Bureau.

From there, there's a lot more mapping we can do, and symbology, all kinds of options, you're probably most familiar with graduated colors. This is great for rates and percentages. Where you know, the darker the color, the higher the rate.

We also do have an unclassed option of that, where instead of four or five shades of blue, we have as many shades of blue as you have tracts. So, if a

track is ever so slightly higher than another one, it'll be ever so slightly more blue. And this is great because it lets the data breathe a lot more.

If you're mapping counts or integers, maybe using the sizing as your variable on the symbol would be more appropriate than using color for the whole filled polygon. So, again, integers, counts, things of that nature. It's good to use size there.

And finally, I would recommend using the base map option to change your base map from the topographic to something a little bit more neutral. Human Geography is a really great one - it's got the highways, and infrastructure, like railroad tracks and things like that, or light gray canvas is another good one, where it's just a very neutral look. We won't have the colors from that topographic base map competing with the colors of our map.

All right. With that, I will turn things back over to Amanda.

Amanda Klimek: Okay. All right. Let me go ahead and share my screen here. Okay, all right, so now, after that great demo, I'd like to finish up with some resources that you can find online to help you learn a little bit more about what we've covered today. So, we'll finish up with some ways you can get in touch with us, and then we'll hand it over to some Q&A.

So, the best place to find information on the ACS is from the ACS website at census.gov/ACS. And the tabs at the left of the homepage, as shown on the slide, will help guide you through the many different sections of the website, including news and updates, data, guidance for data users, technical documentation, and so on.

And following up on that, this is our technical documentation page. And in the left navigation bar, there's a list of important documentation that will help you better understand the ACS data that underlies these files.

So, this includes code lists, definitions, and accuracy. And this page contains the detailed codes and definitions for variables, statistical testing, and an explanation of the sample design methodology and accuracy. So, if you really want to get into the weeds on some of that, it's all available here.

Then you can find table and geography changes. And this page covers changes to geography for each year, as well as changes to the tables. It provides the table shells for each data release as well. So, following on to that, you can find the full table shells and table list in the next section, table shells and table list. And this allows you to view the layout of the ACS tables without estimates and margins of error filled in, as well as a list containing information about each table.

So, after you go and hear all this today, if you do end up using these files or any other ACS data to help create real outcomes in your community or for your business, we'd like to hear about it through our Share Your Story feature. And that way we can share it with others, and we can show people how important the data is and everything you can do with it.

So, I want to take this opportunity to remind everyone that there's a group specifically for users of American Community Survey Data. And this group allows users to share how they are using the data with other members and to solicit advice and feedback on their ideas from our over 3000 members.

Membership is free and open to all interested ACS users. More information can be found at ACSdatacommunity.prb.org, listed at the bottom of the

screen. And as a reminder, the 2021 ACS data users conference will be held virtually for three days on May 18-20, 2021.

And the conference will bring together ACS data users and Census Bureau staff to share information on key ACS data issues and applications, including presentations by ACS data users, invited plenary sessions, breakout sessions, lightning sessions, and informal roundtable discussions. Registration details will be provided soon. So, feel free to get over to ACSdatacommunity.prb.org and follow for more information.

Data dissemination specialists or DDS's, speak data, and they communicate with others about Census Bureau data in plain language, usually English but sometimes other languages as well. Depending on the needs of their communities, they can conduct one on one webinars with business startups, conduct large-scale presentations at universities, and just generally, they strive to put the public in touch with the data they need.

DDSs provide a wide variety of assistance, so feel free to get in contact with them and ask if they would be able to provide assistance to your organization or any of your data users that you work with. And if you're interested in this specific type of training or presentation, please reach out to them using the contact information on this slide.

Finally, you can sign up for and manage alerts on ACS news and events such as conferences and webinars like the one today via Gov Delivery. You can visit our website census.gov/ACS or census.gov/geo to get to the geography website.

And you can connect on social media using the hashtag #ACSdata. And you can reach out to us for support at ACSO.users.support@census.gov. Always

remember that S at the end of users; very important. You can also reach out to our colleagues in the geography division at geo.geography@census.gov for any Census Bureau related geography questions.

And if you do end up using ACS data to create any cool mapping projects, or otherwise, make sure to source us. It helps people figure out where they can get the detailed information that we are giving you today.

So, now we'd like to open up the line to any questions. And while questions are coming in, we have a couple of other slides that Diana is going to show us on Esri resources.

Diana Lavery: Yes, thank you, Amanda. I put the links in the chat to both that script tool available for download as well as a blog post with step-by-step instructions and a little bit more information about how to use it.

And then, the next slide shows the community.esri.com. These are forums where lots and lots of Esri users post questions, share ideas, collaborate essentially.

So, we've got one of the products, obviously, ArcGIS Pro, which is what you saw today. I also included another one for Living Atlas of the world. We do have a subset of ACS data in there. Some of the more popular tables are available in Living Atlas of the world as well.

There are obviously other forums as well for different products, but these two are probably the ones that this group is most interested in. Thanks.

Amanda Klimek: All right now, operator. If we have any questions lined up, feel free to pass them on through.

Coordinator: Thank you. We will now begin the question-and-answer session. If you'd like to ask a question, please press star 1. You'll be prompted to record your name. To withdraw your request, please press star 2. One moment please, to see if we have any questions or comments.

Gretchen Gooding: Hey, Amanda, this is Gretchen. We have some questions from chat that we think are best for Diana. Can we give those? Can we read some of those to her?

Amanda Klimek: Sounds good. We'll do those while any more phone questions might be coming is coming through. So, go ahead Gretchen.

Gretchen Gooding: All right. Does the field alias script also work in ArcMap/catalog?

Diana Lavery: Not right now. We are testing it as to why it's not working in pro - excuse me in ArcMap. It runs, but then you open your table, and we don't see any alias' on there.

So, in our mind, it's not quite ready for ArcMap in terms of that backward compatibility. We are looking into it.

Gretchen Gooding: All right. We're not sure where in the presentation people were asking these questions, but someone said, how does this compare to living Atlas data in pro? Not sure what that this is?

Diana Lavery: Okay, Living Atlas data is posted on the web. So, if you are signed in pro to connect to ArcGIS Online, you can retrieve Living Atlas data that way. We do not have the entirety of the American Community Survey as these files do. We have about 100 of the most popular tables.

Gretchen Gooding: Okay. Hello, can this be done on any ArcGIS Pro license?

Diana Lavery: Yes, yes. The things I shared today, yes, there are more advanced analysis, functionality that would be the higher tiers of licensing, but everything I showed today is available at all license levels.

Gretchen Gooding: Okay, then the last one I have, will the script work in ArcMap will only ArcPro.

Diana Lavery: Yes, right now, it's only working in ArcPro - ArcGIS Pro. We are looking into getting it to work in ArcMap. We - it'll say that it runs. But then, if you open your attribute table, the aliases are not visible. So, we're looking into it.

But it works from Pro every time we've tried it. You can feel free to comment on the tool item page itself. And, you know, express your interest there as well. That'd be really helpful.

Gretchen Gooding: Okay, I think those were some of the questions we pulled for you from chat. Thank you.

Amanda Klimek: Thank you, Diana. I'm sorry.

Coordinator: We do have one audio question that came through.

Amanda Klimek: All right, wonderful.

Coordinator: (William Dedmon), your line is open.

(William Dedmon): All right. Thank you very much. Great presentation this afternoon. I did work for the census this past enumeration period. And it was a very fantastic experience, learned so much from it.

My question for today is, will these demographics and all the geoinformation that you have provided; there's so much of it, will just help to identify the at-risk community in any location because we know it's a dynamic. It can get bigger and get smaller. It can move in and out of a community. So, would this be a practical application of identifying those communities?

Amanda Klimek: That's actually - yes, that's a great question. So, you know, you can absolutely use any of our - it's a great way to connect data with geography to be able to - you want to determine - come up with your own determinations based on if, for example, if you have an organization that, you know, provides aid to a certain community or something you would want to come up with your own determinations for who might be at risk.

And depending on what events, what might be happening for what would classify somebody as at-risk. So, you would, you would first determine that. Determine what you want to classify as at-risk, and then come up with the variables that you're interested in.

So, you're, you know, looking for, for instance, over 65, or, you know, access - commonly overlooked - but that sometimes very useful one in the in terms of like natural disasters is access to vehicles. So, on so, forth.

So, it would be good to go to census.gov/ACS and browse our I think it might be About the ACS or Guidance for Data Users. Look at our topics and see which of those topics might jump out to you as, you know, good for classifying who you want to classify as at-risk.

There's also a couple of other applications of the data that you might find interesting. If you're looking for natural disasters, there's actually a tool called On the Map for Emergency Management that the Census Bureau puts out that combines both ACS data as well as some of our economic data, such as LEHD, Longitudinal Employment and Household Dynamics survey.

So, that's, you know, workforce, and demographics, social, socio-economic data. And that actually - the on the map for emergency management pulls in data from FEMA and other agencies to pull in live disaster data. And it actually shows some of those predetermined at-risk categories for you.

But if those don't like - if you want to come up with something more custom, this would be a great application for that. You might also be interested in looking at the Community Resilience Estimates. That's a fairly new product that you might want to look into as well. And that's good for identifying sort of the more at risk as well. So, you can kind of go around and see what other people have done. And what you might want to do yourself.

(William Dedmon): So, you can really customize this thing to your specific community. And the needs and desires of that community, I guess, is what it sounds like you're saying?

Amanda Klimek: Absolutely. Yes, as I said earlier, we have over 40 topics, and then, you know, many, many variables within those topics. So, as I said, again, an often overlooked one is access to vehicles, you know. So, you can take, you can even look into those over 40 topics and really see what you might be interested in in building your tool or application.

(William Dedmon): Awesome. Well, thank you very much. I'm certainly going to pass this on to our emergency management personnel here in our town; sounds like a very useful product.

Amanda Klimek: Wonderful.

(William Dedmon): Thank you so much.

Coordinator: We do have another question that came through from (David Holtzman). Your line is now open.

(David Holtzman): Oh, hi. I asked the question in the Q&A. I typed in the chat. I'm a very new user but very computer savvy here. I was asking if I could get a demonstration on-screen of highlighting on a map all the census tracts in Delaware with at least 10% Latino population or black.

And then, I would like to see the total population of each tract in a table. So, how you do that. But now I realized that you know, with you know, Latino population, black doesn't probably complete census categories. Perhaps you could do some sort of stratification for something that's just in the ACS and still have the same things would be done.

Amanda Klimek: Right, so I can go ahead and take that. So, yes, that data - the data does exist in the ACS for Black or African American, and then also Hispanic or Latino Origin. So, those tables do exist. And as I said, these are made up of detailed tables.

So, I think the best way to go about that might be to start on data.census.gov. And under Advanced Search, you might want to search under Race and Ethnicity. And then that would show you the tables that are related to that.

And then Diana, I know you showed that there's a way to you can view the list of topics. Correct? So, that would be - I think it would be under the X01. Is that correct?

Diana Lavery: Yes, as soon as you select the exact fields you want to use, you can do select by attribute. And then, you know, say, over 10%, or over a certain number. Yes, I think you're - I think what you're asking about is how to get into that, and it would be select by attributes.

(David Holtzman): Okay, perhaps you could show on the screen how you would map something like whether someone is a renter or an owner. Or maybe show how you show with tracks, you know, at least 30% renter or something like that, or less than 30% renter just so I could see on the screen how you would go about mapping those and then tabulating those or some other category that's just unique to the ACS.

Amanda Klimek: And so, I can hand it over to Diana really quick, and she can show you how to find the attributes. And then if you want to as well, you can also - if you're looking for like a particular - like a specific topic, or a couple specific topics, that might be a good thing to follow up with if you want - if you have like - if you want to certain race category, or if you want a certain Tenure category of owner versus renter, that might be a good subject for the forums, actually. But yeah, I think Diana, would you mind showing real quick how to find the attributes?

Diana Lavery: Sure. So, here, I was only working with this first table Age and Sex. But for some of the other categories you mentioned, they would be in these other subject tables. But we'll stick with Age and Sex right now.

If I don't know…

Amanda Klimek: I happen to know off the top of my head that owner/renter would be under XO, sorry, X25, I believe under housing. So, that would be housing characteristics. So, that would be where you go for that. And I think for X, it would probably be XO1 for, like, total populations under race categories.

(David Holtzman): Okay, I see how you'd find the category… I was just wondering how you would do like a query that would have its results show on a map of all the tracks that have over a certain level of a renter or something like that?

Diana Lavery: Yes, so if we just stick with Age and Sex, I can show you here. So, where, and then we'll say just keeping it really simple. Where the Male under 5 is less than we could say, I'm making this up right now, a hundred, and then click apply. And now we get those tracks where that statement is true. Is that criteria satisfied or criteria on in this case, not satisfied?

So, these blue tracks here are the tracks where that Male under 5 population is less than 100.

(David Holtzman): And so, that's not percent though, that's a number.

Diana Lavery: Yes, yes, in this case, I just did the number. So, 98 tracks out of 214. And we can look just at those records if we'd like.

(David Holtzman): I see. Okay, could you do a percentage within the track?

Diana Lavery: My understanding is that we would first calculate the percentage fields here. Maybe Artemis knows more about if any of these contain percentages. I think they mostly contain count. But you could…

(David Holtzman): Count the households.

Diana Lavery: Yes, yes. Count the population…

(David Holtzman): Just to let you know - I'm on a redistricting commission. And I'm looking for ways that the ACS might add value to the - with the overall census data that we're going to get.

Gretchen Gooding: I mean, another option is we can get your contact information, and we can have another conversation offline. It sounds like you have a lot of specific questions.

(David Holtzman): Okay, and who was just saying that, and I can reach you? How can I reach you?

Gretchen Gooding: Have Amanda put up the slide with our contact info.

(David Holtzman): So, Amanda, okay.

Amanda Klimek: Yes, let me - once Diana is finished. I will post the slide again.

(David Holtzman): Okay, thank you.

Amanda Klimek: Okay.

Coordinator: We do have another question from (Lynal Chen). Your line is open.

(Lynal Chen): Yep. My name is (Lynal Chen). I'm from San Francisco. And I was working in this, what you call survey, like an NHS, National Health Survey and I work on the housing survey. And I would like to work on ACS. How do I do it?

Amanda Klimek: Sorry, sir, are you asking how do you get started working with ACS data?

(Lynal Chen): Yes.

Amanda Klimek: Okay, we actually have a lot of great resources for you.

(Lynal Chen): From San Francisco, so we got to contact to the LA office or the main office like from New York, like you? So, I don't know how to contact.

Amanda Klimek: So, you can actually start on our website. Let me share…

(Lynal Chen): I have the name of the website already. I registered in website.

Amanda Klimek: Okay.

(Lynal Chen): I mean at an office, and they said they sent it to the New York. So, it might be in your place, you know, my name.

Amanda Klimek: Okay, so if you've already explored the resources on the website, and you have some - you want more info - more specific information, you can feel free to email us at the ACSO.users.support@census.gov...

(Lynal Chen): Okay, let me write down, hang on, got to find, you know. A C S

Amanda Klimek: Okay. A-C-S-O…

(Lynal Chen): O.

Amanda Klimek: … dot users, U-S-E-R-S…

(Lynal Chen): Users.

Amanda Klimek: …dot support, S-U-P-P-O-R-T, @census.gov. And it's listed on your screen next to the right of the little envelope picture. And Caleb also just put it in the chat. So, if you can see the chat, he also just pasted it into the chat.

(Lynal Chen): Oh, okay, so, let me repeat ACSO.user.support@users.census.com.

Amanda Klimek: Yes, so, ACSO.users, with an S, .support@...

(Lynal Chen): ACSO or ACFO?

Amanda Klimek: Sorry, yes. A-C-S-O - A-C-S-O - O as in office .users.support@census.gov.

(Lynal Chen): Okay. Okay. Okay, I work in a census but as a part time since 19 – since 2015 year.

Amanda Klimek: Okay, all right. Well, I look forward to hearing from you.

(Lynal Chen): (Unintelligible). Yes, sure.

Amanda Klimek: I look forward to hearing from you.

(Lynal Chen): So, I'm going to send an email or?

Amanda Klimek: Yes, go ahead and send an email to us with more specific questions.

(Lynal Chen): Okay. Okay. Thank you.

(Operator): I show no further questions.

Amanda Klimek: All right, if we don't have any further questions, thank you very much for joining us today. We appreciate you joining us for this webinar. And again, feel free to reach out to us with any questions or if you want to share something you've done with our data. So, yes, have a great day.

Coordinator: Thank you. This ends today's conference call. Thank you for participating. You may disconnect at this time.

END